regard have to be worked out companywise based on specific proposals from workers' cooperatives.

Impact of multi-nationals on Indian industries

1987. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Industries and entrepreneurs are likely to be wiped out by multinationals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to provide concessions to the domestic industries and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax concession to industries in backward areas

1988. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH:

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries coming up in backward areas under the scheme of a five years tax holiday will have to obtain industrial licences, if so, whether there are some exceptions to it;

(b) whether the delicensed industries also have to file an information memorandum if they set up industries in backward areas, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have removed the restriction for articles listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for such industries that are set up in backward areas, if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the number of units that have been set up in backward areas with the above mentioned concession alongwith details of their products, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. but only for industries which are under licensing as per the Notification No. S.O. 477(E) dated 25th July, 1991.

(b) Yes, Sir. The entrepreneurs will have to file Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum with the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals for statistical purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir. This has been done primarily to promote industrialisation of the backward districts.

(d) This information is not maintained.

Foreign investment in India

1989. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of foreign investment iIndia as of oday since the drastic economic reforms took place and what are the country-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is still for behind China in attracting foreign direct investment, if so, the comparative figures thereof;

(c) what are the valid reasons for India lagging behind China in attracting foreign direct investment;

(d) what positive steps Government have taken or going to take to augment the volume of foreign direct investment; and

(e) whether it is a fact that India still needs drastic economic reforms if it has to compete with China in attracting foreign direct investment, if so, what are the future plans of Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Since the announcement of New Industrial Policy proposals envisaging total foreign direct investment of Rs. 12291.53 crores have been approved till the end of November, 1993. Country-wise break-up of the foreign investment approved is given in the attached annexure. [*See* appendix CLXIX, Annexure No. 45].

(b) to (e) Comparative figures of foreign direct investment in China are not maintained in the Ministry. Apart from having a distinct geographical and political set up, China has been in the race for attracting foreign direct investment for nearly 12 years over India which started its programme of economic liberalization only in July, 1991 and its full impact will be discernible only a few years from now. Economic liberalisation initiated by Government of India has, however, generated considerable interest among foreign investors. The total foreign investment approved in the post policy period is Rs. 12291.53 crores till the end of November, 1993. This is nearly 10 times the total foreign investment approved in the last decade (1981—90). Government's foreign investment policy and other measures of economic liberalisations are constantly kept under watch so as to respond promptly to the foreign investor's genuine needs and to make it internationally competitive.

Protecting Industries from high tech. foreign investors

1990. SHRI S. MADHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the difficulties of Indian Industries in facing competition from foreign investors under liberalised foreign investments ; and

(b) what are the steps taken to protect existing industries from the invasion of high-tech foreign investors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) The attainment of technological dynamism and international competitiveness for utilising global marketing opportunities are among the main objectives of Government's foreign investment policy and policy for technology transfer arrangements. Competition will induce Indian industry to develop indigenous competence for the efficient absorption of foreign technology and to invest much more in research and development.

New pricing formula

1991. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new pricing formula framed to enable Foreign Companies to increase their enquity share ;

(b) the names of the companies that have increased their equity beyond fifty one percent ; and

(c) what are the benefits Government are expecting to draw through this changed approach ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY). (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) (a) After the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 was repealed and following the issue of guidelines by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, existing companies wishing to raise foreign equity holdings can do so at the price determined by the share-holders of the respective companies in a special resolution under Section 81 (1) (A) of the Companies Act. In view of this, the question of laying down any new pricing formula by the Government does not arise.

(b) A statement is attached (*See* below).

(c) In view of reply to part (a), the question does not arise.